

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
MARSHALL DIVISION**

**AGIS SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT,  
LLC,**

**Plaintiff,**

**V.**

**ZTE CORPORATION AND  
ZTE (TX), INC.,**

## Defendants.

**Case No. 2:17-cv-517**

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

## **PLAINTIFF'S ORIGINAL COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT**

Plaintiff, AGIS Software Development LLC (“AGIS Software” or “Plaintiff”) files this Original Complaint against Defendants ZTE Corporation and ZTE (TX), Inc. (collectively, “Defendants” or “ZTE”) for patent infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271 and alleges as follows:

## THE PARTIES

1. Plaintiff, AGIS Software, is a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of Texas, and maintains its principal place of business at 100 W. Houston Street, Marshall, Texas 75670. AGIS Software is the owner of all right, title, and interest in and to U.S. Patent Nos. 9,467,838, 9,445,251, 9,408,055, and 8,213,970 (collectively, the “patents-in-suit”).

2. Upon information and belief, ZTE Corporation is a Chinese corporation with its principal place of business at ZTE Plaza, Keji Road South, Hi-Tech Industrial Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, People's Republic of China 518057. Upon information and belief, ZTE Corporation does business in Texas, directly or through

intermediaries, and maintains its principal place of business in Shenzhen, China. ZTE offers its products and/or services, including those accused herein of infringement, to customers and potential customers located in Texas, including in the judicial Eastern District of Texas.

3. Upon information and belief, ZTE (TX), Inc. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Texas, with its principal place of business at 2500 Dallas Parkway, Plano, Texas 75093 and may be served with process through its registered agent, Ferguson, Braswell & Fraser, PC at 2500 Dallas Parkway, Suite 501, Plano, Texas 75093. Upon information and belief, ZTE (TX), Inc. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of ZTE Corporation.

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

4. This is an action for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. §§ 1, et seq. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1338(a), and 1367.

5. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants. Defendants conduct business and have committed acts of patent infringement and/or have induced acts of patent infringement by others in this judicial district and/or have contributed to patent infringement by others in this judicial district, the State of Texas, and elsewhere in the United States.

6. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b). ZTE Corporation is a foreign corporation and may be sued in this judicial district. Venue is further proper against ZTE (TX) Inc. because ZTE (TX) Inc. is incorporated in the State of Texas and, thus, resides in Texas. Venue is further proper because Defendants together have regular and established places of business in this judicial district, including in Plano, are deemed to reside in this judicial district, have committed acts of infringement in this judicial district, and/or have purposely transacted business involving the accused products in this judicial district.

**PATENTS-IN-SUIT**

7. On July 3, 2012, the United States Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 8,213,970 (the “’970 Patent”) entitled “Method of Utilizing Forced Alerts for Interactive Remote Communications.” A true and correct copy of the ’970 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

8. On August 2, 2016, the United States Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 9,408,055 (the “’055 Patent”) entitled “Method to Provide Ad Hoc and Password Protected Digital and Voice Networks.” A true and correct copy of the ’055 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit B.

9. On September 13, 2016, the United States Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 9,445,251 (the “’251 Patent”) entitled “Method to Provide Ad Hoc and Password Protected Digital and Voice Networks.” A true and correct copy of the ’251 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit C.

10. On October 11, 2016, the United States Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 9,467,838 (the “’838 Patent”) entitled “Method to Provide Ad Hoc and Password Protected Digital and Voice Networks.” A true and correct copy of the ’838 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit D.

**FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

11. Malcolm K. “Cap” Beyer, Jr., a graduate of the United States Naval Academy and a former U.S. Marine, is the CEO of AGIS Software and a named inventor of the AGIS patent portfolio. Mr. Beyer founded Advanced Ground Information Systems, Inc. (“AGIS, Inc.”) shortly after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks because he believed that many first-responder and civilian lives could have been saved through the implementation of a better

communication system. He envisioned and developed a new communication system that would use integrated software and hardware components on mobile devices to give users situational awareness superior to systems provided by conventional military and first-responder radio systems.

12. AGIS, Inc. developed prototypes that matured into its LifeRing system. LifeRing provides first responders, law enforcement, and military personnel with what is essentially a tactical operations center built into hand-held mobile devices. Using GPS-based location technology and existing or special-purpose cellular communication networks, LifeRing users can exchange location, heading, speed, and other information with other members of a group, view each other's locations on maps and satellite images, and rapidly communicate and coordinate their efforts. The system also interfaces with military command-and-control systems, such as GCCS, JCR, AFATDS, C2PC, and FBCB2.

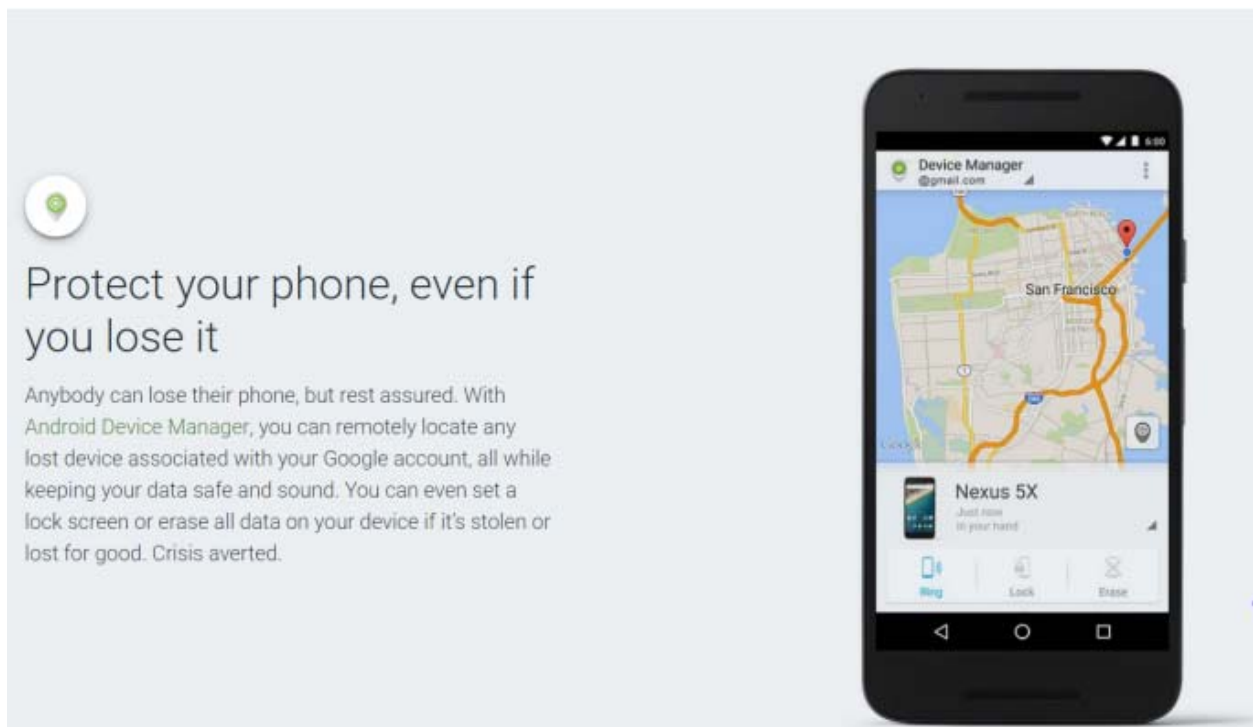
13. AGIS Software licenses its patent portfolio, including the '970, '055, '251, and '838 Patents to AGIS, Inc. AGIS, Inc.'s LifeRing product practices one or more of the patents in the AGIS portfolio and AGIS, Inc. has marked its products accordingly.

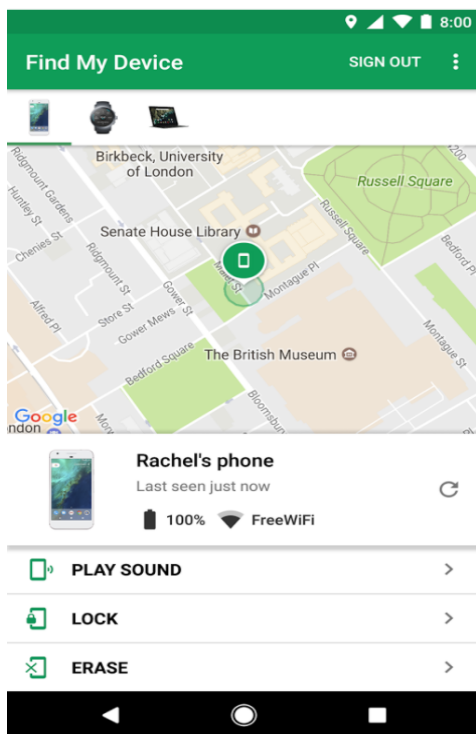
14. AGIS Software and all previous assignees of the patents-in-suit have complied with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 287(a).

15. Non-party Google, Inc. ("Google") licenses the Android operating system to third parties, including Defendants, who design their own products that utilize the Android operating system. The Android operating system is the most widely used in smartphones and other mobile devices.

16. Defendants manufacture, use, sell, offer for sale, and/or import into the United States electronic devices, such as Android based smartphones and tablets (including but not

limited to the Tempo, Axon 7, Axon 7 mini, Blade V8 Pro, ZMax Pro, and ZMax 2) (collectively, the “Accused Devices”), all of which are pre-configured or adapted with map-based communication applications and/or features such as Google Maps, Android Device Manager, Find My Device, Google Messages, Android Messenger, Google Hangouts, Google Plus, and Google Latitude, among other relevant applications and/or features. The Accused Devices include software, including but not limited to the above-listed applications and/or features as components of their operating systems. The Accused Devices include functionality that allows users to form groups with other users such that users may view each other’s locations on a map and engage in communication including text, voice, and multimedia-based communication. Additionally, the users may form groups that include their own devices in order to track their own lost or stolen devices as shown below.





**COUNT I**  
**(Infringement of the '970 Patent)**

17. Paragraphs 1 through 16 are incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth in their entireties.

18. AGIS Software has not licensed or otherwise authorized Defendants to make, use, offer for sale, sell, or import any Accused Devices and/or products that embody the inventions of the '970 Patent.

19. Defendants have and continue to directly infringe at least claim 6 of the '970 Patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, by making, using, offering to sell, selling and/or importing into the United States the Accused Devices without authority and in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

20. Defendants have and continue to indirectly infringe at least claim 6 of the '970 Patent by actively, knowingly, and intentionally inducing others to directly infringe, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, by making, using, offering to sell, selling and/or

importing into the United States the infringing Accused Devices, and by instructing users of the Accused Devices to perform methods claimed in the '970 Patent. For example, Defendants, with knowledge that the Accused Devices infringe the '970 Patent at least as of the date of this Complaint, actively, knowingly, and intentionally induced, and continue to actively, knowingly, and intentionally induce direct infringement of the '970 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

21. For example, Defendants have indirectly infringed and continue to indirectly infringe at least claim 6 of the '970 Patent in the United States because Defendants' customers use such devices, including at least the Android Device Manager, Find My Device, Google Maps, Google Messages, Android Messenger, Google Hangouts, Google Plus, and Google Latitude apps installed on the Accused Devices, in accordance with Defendants' instructions and thereby directly infringe at least claim 6 of the '970 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271. For example, ZTE directly and/or indirectly intentionally instructs its customers to infringe through training videos, demonstrations, brochures, installations and/or user guides such as those located at one or more of the following: [www.ztedevice.com](http://www.ztedevice.com), [www.zteusa.com](http://www.zteusa.com), [http://devicehelp.boostmobile.com/document/HowToSetupGuide/Tempo/Boost\\_Mobile/en/Use\\_Android\\_Device\\_Manager\\_with\\_your\\_ZTE\\_Tempo](http://devicehelp.boostmobile.com/document/HowToSetupGuide/Tempo/Boost_Mobile/en/Use_Android_Device_Manager_with_your_ZTE_Tempo), and ZTE agents and representatives located within this judicial district. Defendants are thereby liable for infringement of the '970 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

22. For example, ZTE directly and/or indirectly instructs its customers to infringe through pre-installed applications in the exemplary Accused Devices as shown below.

## Google Account Help

### GOOGLE ACCOUNT

## Be ready to find a lost Android device

To be prepared in case you lose your Android phone, tablet, or Wear watch, you can check that Find My Device can find it.

If your device is already lost, [learn how to find, lock, or erase it](#).

### Make sure your device can be found

After you sign in to a Google Account on an Android device, Find My Device is on by default.

To use Find My Device, a lost Android device must be:



- Turned on
- Signed in to a Google Account
- Connected to mobile data or Wi-Fi
- Visible on Google Play
- Location turned on
- Find My Device turned on

Lost Android Wear devices must also be running Android Wear 2.0 and up.

#### Step 1: Check that Find My Device is on

If you turned off Find My Device:

1. Find Google Settings in one of these places (depending on your device):

- In your device's Settings app , tap **Google**.
- Open a separate app called Google Settings .

2. Tap **Security**.



3. Under "Find My Device" or "Android Device Manager," turn on:

- **Remotely locate this device**
- **Allow remote lock and erase**

If you have a tablet that multiple people use, only the tablet's owner can change these settings.

#### Step 2: Check that Location is on

1. Find Google Settings in one of these places (depending on your device):

- In your device's Settings app , tap **Google**.
- Open a separate app called Google Settings .

2. Tap **Location**.

3. Turn on **Location**.

#### Step 3: Check that Google Play visibility is on

If you hide a device on Google Play, it won't show in Find My Device. To show a device:


1. Open [play.google.com/settings](https://play.google.com/settings).
2. Under "Visibility," pick the device.



Step 4: Check that you can find your device

1. Open [android.com/find](https://android.com/find) and sign in to your Google Account.
2. If you have more than one device, click this device at the top of the screen.

Install the app

To be prepared to use one Android phone or tablet to find another, install the [Find My Device app](#) 

<https://support.google.com/accounts/answer/3265955?hl=en>

23. AGIS Software has suffered damages as a result of Defendants' direct and indirect infringement of the '970 Patent in an amount to be proved at trial.

24. AGIS Software has suffered, and will continue to suffer, irreparable harm as a result of Defendants' infringement of the '970 Patent for which there is no adequate remedy at law, unless Defendants' infringement is enjoined by this Court.

25. Defendants have committed and continue to commit acts of infringement that Defendants actually knew or should have known constituted an unjustifiably high risk of infringement of at least one valid and enforceable claim of the '970 Patent. Defendants' infringement of the '970 Patent has been and continues to be willful, entitling AGIS Software to an award of treble damages, reasonable attorney fees, and costs in bringing this action.

**COUNT II**  
**(Infringement of the '055 Patent)**

26. Paragraphs 1 through 16 are incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth in their entireties.

27. AGIS Software has not licensed or otherwise authorized Defendants to make, use, offer for sale, sell, or import any Accused Devices and/or products that embody the inventions of the '055 Patent.

28. Defendants have and continue to directly infringe at least claim 28 of the '055 Patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, by making, using, offering to sell,

selling and/or importing into the United States the Accused Devices without authority and in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

29. Defendants have and continue to indirectly infringe at least claim 28 of the '055 Patent by actively, knowingly, and intentionally inducing others to directly infringe, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, by making, using, offering to sell, selling and/or importing into the United States the Accused Devices and by instructing users of the Accused Devices to perform methods claimed in the '055 Patent. For example, Defendants, with knowledge that the Accused Devices infringe the '055 Patent at least as of the date of this Complaint, actively, knowingly, and intentionally induced, and continue to actively, knowingly, and intentionally induce, direct infringement of the '055 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

30. For example, Defendants have indirectly infringed and continue to indirectly infringe at least claim 28 of the '055 Patent in the United States because Defendants' customers use such devices, including at least the Android Device Manager, Find My Device, Google Maps, Google Messages, Android Messenger, Google Hangouts, Google Plus, and Google Latitude apps installed on the Accused Devices, in accordance with Defendants' instructions and thereby directly infringe at least one claim of the '055 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271. Defendants actively, knowingly, and/or intentionally instruct their customers to infringe directly and/or indirectly through training videos, demonstrations, brochures, installations and/or user guides, such as those located at one or more of the following: [www.ztedevice.com](http://www.ztedevice.com), [www.zteusa.com](http://www.zteusa.com), and ZTE agents and representatives located within this judicial district. Defendants are thereby liable for infringement of the '055 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

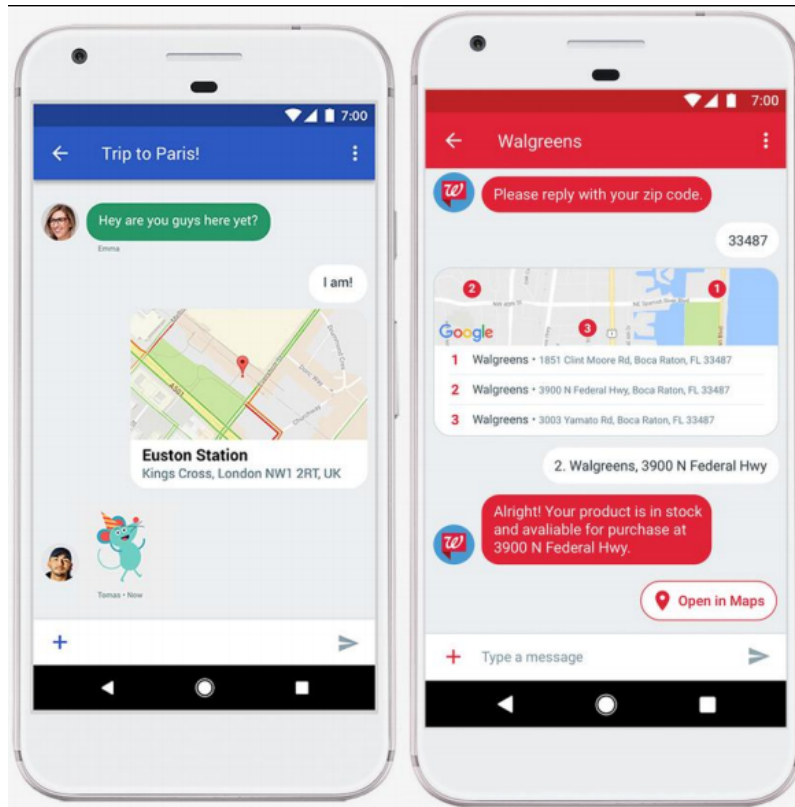
31. For example, Defendants' exemplary Accused Devices are pre-installed with at least the Google Maps app which allows users to share their location, view other users' locations on a map and to communicate with those users via the Google Maps app (as shown below), which is integrated with Google Messages or Android Messenger and which is also pre-installed on the exemplary Accused Devices.



32. The exemplary Accused Devices are programmed to obtain contact information from other users' devices, where that contact information includes phone numbers. (e.g., [https://support.google.com/nexus/answer/6118731?hl=en&ref\\_topic=6118711](https://support.google.com/nexus/answer/6118731?hl=en&ref_topic=6118711)).

33. The exemplary Accused Devices are further programmed to facilitate the initiation of Internet Protocol (IP) based communication between devices with SMS messages and other text messages. This functionality is available at least through Google Hangouts and the Messages apps. (e.g., <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.google.android.apps.messaging&hl=en>; <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.google.android.talk&hl=en>). The IP and

SMS-based messages include location information as depicted below. (e.g., <https://blog.google/topics/rcs/delivering-rcs-messaging-android-users-worldwide/>).



34. This location information is presented on interactive displays on the exemplary Accused Devices, which include interactive maps and a plurality of user-selectable symbols corresponding to other devices. These symbols are positioned on the map at positions corresponding to the locations of the other devices as depicted below. (e.g., <https://arstechnica.com/gadgets/2017/03/location-sharing-finally-returns-to-google-maps/>)



35. The exemplary Accused Devices are further programmed to permit interaction with the display where a user may select one or more symbols and where the exemplary Accused Devices further permit data to be sent to other devices based on that interaction. The exemplary Accused Devices are further programmed to permit users to specify additional locations and to communicate those user-specified locations to other users via symbols on an interactive display as depicted below. (e.g.,

<https://support.google.com/maps/answer/144361?co=GENIE.Platform%3DAndroid&hl=en>).

## Embed a map or share a location

On your computer, you can embed a map, Street View image, driving directions, or search into your website or blog. On your computer, phone, or tablet, you can share a location or map with others over email, Google+, Facebook, Twitter, or text.




**ANDROID** COMPUTER IPHONE & IPAD

### Share a map or location

1. Open the Google Maps app 📍.
2. Search for a place. Or find a place on the map then touch and hold to drop a pin.
3. At the bottom, tap the place's name or address.
4. Tap Share 📶. If you don't see this, tap More ⋮ > **Share**.
5. Select an app. It'll send a link that shows the place in Google Maps.

## Share your E.T.A

After you start your drive, you can share your destination, estimated arrival time, and where you are on the route.

1. Open the Google Maps app .
  2. Set a driving destination. [Learn how to navigate to a place.](#)
  3. After you start navigation, tap **More**  **> Share trip progress.**
  4. Choose a person from the list.
  5. Tap **Share**.
  6. Location Sharing will stop when you reach your destination or stop navigating.
- To stop sharing before you arrive, tap **More**  **> Stop sharing.**

36. AGIS Software has suffered damages as a result of Defendants' direct and indirect infringement of the '055 Patent in an amount to be proved at trial.

37. AGIS Software has suffered, and will continue to suffer, irreparable harm as a result of Defendants' infringement of the '055 Patent for which there is no adequate remedy at law, unless Defendants' infringement is enjoined by this Court.

38. Defendants have committed and continue to commit acts of infringement that Defendants actually knew or should have known constituted an unjustifiably high risk of infringement of at least one valid and enforceable claim of the '055 Patent. Defendants' infringement of the '055 Patent has been and continues to be willful, entitling AGIS Software to an award of treble damages, reasonable attorney fees, and costs in bringing this action.

### **COUNT III** **(Infringement of the '251 Patent)**

39. Paragraphs 1 through 16 are incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth in their entireties.

40. AGIS Software has not licensed or otherwise authorized Defendants to make, use, offer for sale, sell, or import any Accused Devices and/or products that embody the inventions of the '251 Patent.

41. Defendants have and continue to directly infringe at least claim 24 of the '251 Patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, by making, using, offering to sell, selling and/or importing into the United States the Accused Devices without authority and in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

42. Defendants have and continue to indirectly infringe at least claim 24 of the '251 Patent by actively, knowingly, and intentionally inducing others to directly infringe, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, by making, using, offering to sell, selling and/or importing into the United States the Accused Devices and by instructing users of the Accused Devices to perform methods claimed in the '251 Patent. For example, Defendants, with knowledge that the Accused Devices infringe the '251 Patent at least as of the date of this Complaint, actively, knowingly, and intentionally induced, and continue to actively, knowingly, and intentionally induce direct infringement of the '251 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

43. For example, Defendants have indirectly infringed and continue to indirectly infringe at least claim 24 of the '251 Patent in the United States because Defendants' customers use such devices, including at least the Android Device Manager, Find My Device, Google Maps, Google Messages, Android Messenger, Google Hangouts, Google Plus, and Google Latitude apps installed on the Accused Devices, in accordance with Defendants' instructions and thereby directly infringe at least one claim of the '251 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271. Defendants directly and/or indirectly intentionally instruct their customers to infringe through training videos, demonstrations, brochures, installations and/or user guides, such as those located at one or more of the following: [www.ztedevice.com](http://www.ztedevice.com), [www.zteusa.com](http://www.zteusa.com), and ZTE agents and

representatives located within this judicial district. Defendants are thereby liable for infringement of the '251 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

44. For example, Defendants' Accused Devices are pre-installed with at least the Google Maps app which allows users to share their location, view other users' locations on a map and to communicate with those users via the Google Maps app (as shown below), which is integrated with Google Messages or Android Messenger and which is also pre-installed on the Accused Devices.



45. The exemplary Accused Devices are programmed to receive messages from other devices where those messages relate to joining groups as depicted below. (e.g., <https://support.google.com/plus/answer/3302509?hl=en&co=GENIE.Platform%3DAndroid&oco=1>; <https://support.google.com/mail/answer/30970?hl=en>).



## Create a group

1. Go to [Google Contacts](#).
2. On the left under "Labels," click **Create label**. (If you don't see "Labels," go to [group contacts in old Contacts](#).)
3. Type a name, then click **OK**.

### Add contacts to a group label

1. To select contacts, check the boxes next to their names.
2. In the top right, click **Label**. (If you don't see **Label**, go to [group contacts in old Contacts](#).)
3. Choose the groups you want to add the contacts to. You'll see a checkmark appear next to the groups you chose.

46. The exemplary Accused Devices are further programmed to facilitate participation in the groups by communicating with a server and sending to and receiving location information as depicted below. (e.g., <https://developers.google.com/maps/documentation/android-api/location>).

## The Google Play services Location API

The Google Play services **Location API** is the preferred method for adding location awareness to your Android application. It includes functionality that lets you:

- Determine the device location.
- Listen for location changes.
- Determine the mode of transportation, if the device is moving.
- Create and monitor predefined geographical regions, known as geofences.

The location APIs make it easy for you to build power efficient, location-aware applications. Like the Google Maps Android API, the Location API is distributed as part of the Google Play services SDK. For more information on the Location API, please refer to the Android training class [Making Your App Location Aware](#) or the [Location API Reference](#). Code examples are included as part of the Google Play services SDK.

47. This location information is presented on interactive displays on the exemplary Accused Devices which include interactive maps and a plurality of user selectable symbols corresponding to other devices. These symbols are positioned on the map at positions

corresponding to the locations of the other devices as depicted below. (e.g., <https://arstechnica.com/gadgets/2017/03/location-sharing-finally-returns-to-google-maps/>).



48. The exemplary Accused Devices are further programmed to permit users to request and display additional maps by, for example, moving the map screen and/or by selecting satellite image maps. The exemplary Accused Devices are further programmed to permit interaction with the display where a user may select one or more symbols and where the exemplary Accused Devices further permit data to be sent to other devices based on that interaction.

49. AGIS Software has suffered damages as a result of Defendants' direct and indirect infringement of the '251 Patent in an amount to be proved at trial.

50. AGIS Software has suffered, and will continue to suffer, irreparable harm as a result of Defendants' infringement of the '251 Patent for which there is no adequate remedy at law, unless Defendants' infringement is enjoined by this Court.

51. Defendants have committed and continue to commit acts of infringement that Defendants actually knew or should have known constituted an unjustifiably high risk of infringement of at least one valid and enforceable claim of the '251 Patent. Defendants'

infringement of the '251 Patent has been and continues to be willful, entitling AGIS Software to an award of treble damages, reasonable attorney fees, and costs in bringing this action.

**COUNT IV**  
**(Infringement of the '838 Patent)**

52. Paragraphs 1 through 16 are incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth in their entireties.

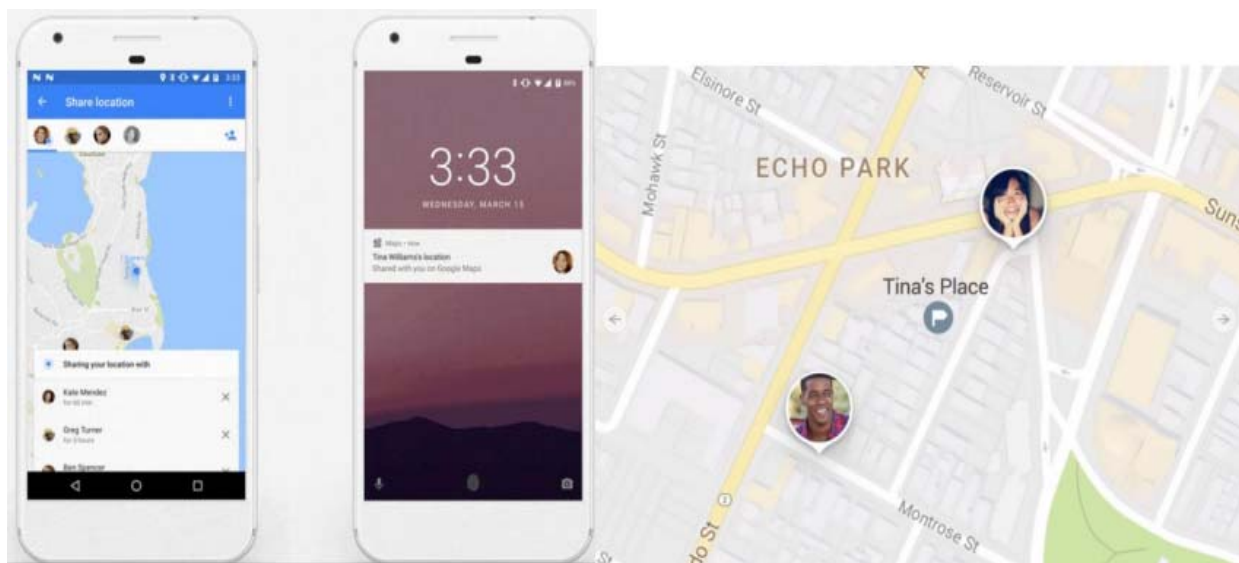
53. AGIS Software has not licensed or otherwise authorized Defendants to make, use, offer for sale, sell, or import any Accused Devices and/or products that embody the inventions of the '838 Patent.

54. Defendants have and continue to directly infringe at least claim 54 of the '838 Patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, by making, using, offering to sell, selling and/or importing into the United States the Accused Devices without authority and in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

55. Defendants have and continue to indirectly infringe at least claim 54 of the '838 Patent by actively, knowingly, and intentionally inducing others to directly infringe, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, by making, using, offering to sell, selling and/or importing into the United States the Accused Devices and by instructing users of the Accused Devices to perform methods claimed in the '838 Patent. For example, Defendants, with knowledge that the Accused Devices infringe the '838 Patent at least as of the date of this Complaint, actively, knowingly, and intentionally induced, and continue to actively, knowingly, and intentionally induce direct infringement of the '838 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

56. For example, Defendants have indirectly infringed and continue to indirectly infringe at least claim 54 of the '838 Patent in the United States because Defendants' customers use such devices, including at least the Android Device Manager, Find My Device, Google Maps, Google Messages, Android Messenger, Google Hangouts, Google Plus, and Google Latitude apps installed on the Accused Devices, in accordance with Defendants' instructions and thereby directly infringe at least one claim of the '838 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271. Defendants directly and/or indirectly intentionally instruct their customers to infringe through training videos, demonstrations, brochures, installations and/or user guides, such as those located at one or more of the following: [www.ztedevice.com](http://www.ztedevice.com), [www.zteusa.com](http://www.zteusa.com), and ZTE agents and representatives located within this judicial district. Defendants are thereby liable for infringement of the '838 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

57. For example, Defendants' Accused Devices are pre-installed with at least the Google Maps app which allows users to share their location, view other users' locations on a map, and to communicate with those users via the Google Maps app (as shown below), which is integrated with Google Messages or Android Messenger and which is also pre-installed on the Accused Devices.



58. The exemplary Accused Devices are programmed to form and join groups by transmitting messages. (e.g., <https://support.google.com/plus/answer/3302509?hl=en&co=GENIE.Platform%3DAndroid&oco=1>; <https://support.google.com/mail/answer/30970?hl=en>).

### Create a group

1. Go to [Google Contacts](#).
2. On the left under "Labels," click **Create label**. (If you don't see "Labels," go to [group contacts in old Contacts](#).)
3. Type a name, then click **OK**.

#### Add contacts to a group label

1. To select contacts, check the boxes next to their names.
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3. Choose the groups you want to add the contacts to. You'll see a checkmark appear next to the groups you chose.

59. The exemplary Accused Devices are further programmed to facilitate participation in the groups by communicating with one or more servers and sending to and receiving location information as depicted below. (e.g., <https://developers.google.com/maps/documentation/android-api/location>).

## The Google Play services Location API

The Google Play services [Location API](#) is the preferred method for adding location awareness to your Android application. It includes functionality that lets you:

- Determine the device location.
- Listen for location changes.
- Determine the mode of transportation, if the device is moving.
- Create and monitor predefined geographical regions, known as geofences.

The location APIs make it easy for you to build power efficient, location-aware applications. Like the Google Maps Android API, the Location API is distributed as part of the Google Play services SDK. For more information on the Location API, please refer to the Android training class [Making Your App Location Aware](#) or the [Location API Reference](#). Code examples are included as part of the Google Play services SDK.

60. This location information is presented on interactive displays on the exemplary Accused Devices which include interactive maps and a plurality of user selectable symbols corresponding to other devices. These symbols are positioned on the map at positions corresponding to the locations of the other devices as depicted below. (e.g., <https://arstechnica.com/gadgets/2017/03/location-sharing-finally-returns-to-google-maps/>).



61. The exemplary Accused Devices are further programmed to permit users to request and display additional maps from additional servers by, for example, moving the map screen and/or by selecting satellite image or other types of maps. The exemplary Accused

Devices are further programmed to permit interaction with the display where a user may select one or more symbols and where the exemplary Accused Devices further permit data to be sent to other devices based on that interaction.

62. AGIS Software has suffered damages as a result of Defendants' direct and indirect infringement of the '838 Patent in an amount to be proved at trial.

63. AGIS Software has suffered, and will continue to suffer, irreparable harm as a result of Defendants' infringement of the '838 Patent for which there is no adequate remedy at law, unless Defendants' infringement is enjoined by this Court.

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#### **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Plaintiff hereby demands a jury for all issues so triable.

#### **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, AGIS Software prays for relief against Defendants as follows:

- a. Entry of judgment declaring that Defendants have directly and/or indirectly infringed one or more claims of each of the patents-in-suit;
- b. Entry of judgment declaring that Defendants' infringement of the patents-in-suit has been willful and deliberate;
- c. An order pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 283 permanently enjoining Defendants, their officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, and those persons in active concert or

participation with them, from further acts of infringement of the patents-in-suit;

d. An order awarding damages sufficient to compensate AGIS Software for Defendants' infringement of the patents-in-suit, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty, together with interest and costs;

e. An order awarding AGIS Software treble damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284 as a result of Defendants' willful and deliberate infringement of the patents-in-suit;

f. Entry of judgment declaring that this case is exceptional and awarding AGIS Software its costs and reasonable attorney fees under 35 U.S.C. § 285; and

g. Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: June 21, 2017

Respectfully submitted,

**McKool Smith, P.C.**

/s/ Sam Baxter

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